

ALICE IN WONDERLAND—By Lewis Carroll

Condensation By Newton Newkirk

Alice sat nodding sleepily on a mossy bank beside her big sister, who was reading.

Presently a pink-eyed white rabbit ran by looking at its watch and crying, "Oh dear—'t shall be late!" Alice bounded after it and found herself in a long hall of many doors all locked. On a table was a golden key which fitted the smallest door, only 15 inches high. Unlocking this she beheld a beautiful flower garden, but could not squeeze through the door.

On the table she found a bottle labeled "Drink Me." Alice tasted it—it was delicious and she drank it all. Soon she shrank to only 10 inches in height. "Now I can go into the garden!" cried Alice, running to the door, but, alas, she had overlooked it and left the key on the table far beyond her reach.

Beneath the table in a glass dish she found a cookie on which were the words, "Eat Me." She ate this and soon grew nine feet tall. Presently the rabbit entered and seeing Alice fled in dismay, dropping his gloves and fan. Alice picked them up and began to fan herself. Soon she was only two feet high and dropped the fan in a fright. Thereupon she stopped growing smaller and knew it was a magic fan.

Hearing footfalls she turned to see the rabbit standing near. It was nearly as tall as she and seemed very angry. "You go to my house and bring me a pair of gloves and a fan!" commanded the rabbit sternly. Alice badly frightened started to obey. Strangely enough the hall vanished and she found herself running through a deep wood. Soon she came to a little white house.

The Economic Situation In Germany

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

were run in Germany. No through traffic was possible; only local trains were run which did not connect. The people who had to travel on unavoidable business had to use good trains, for which special permits had to be granted. This measure was not successful. The coal situation improved a little, but the bad weather prevented the transportation and the harvesting of the potato crop.

RAIL MATERIAL SCARCE.

There is a very serious shortage of engines and other railway material. This, again, is partly accounted for by the wear and tear of the war; it has been infinitely aggravated by the surrender of all the best engines, which, if reports are true, cannot be used on the French lines. And there is the other difficulty that labor trouble is more rife in the national railway shops than anywhere else.

In the Ruhr district, where 363,000 trucks were required for the transportation of coal from Oct. 1 to 16, only 219,000 could be delivered; there was a shortage of 144,000 trucks. The actual daily demand for the transportation of potatoes is 6,500 trucks; only 3,000 were available.

These difficulties, though very grave, might perhaps be regarded as transitory. But the coal question will remain a serious question for a long time. The annual production of coal before the war was 190,000,000 tons. If upper Silesia, which is the richest coal district in Germany, and on which a large part of German industrial life actually depends, were to remain with Germany, Germany would lose only 17,000,000 tons a year, or 9 per cent of its supply, by the ceasing of the Saar valley and Alsace-Lorraine. That would leave it with an output of 173,000,000 tons. If Germany lost Silesia, which produced 43,000,000 tons, its supply—calculated on the basis of 1913—would be reduced to 130,000,000. As its restricted consumption is estimated at about 119,000,000 tons, an average production of 10,000,000 tons a month would be sufficient for its immediate supply. This production has been surpassed in July.

MUST YIELD COAL.

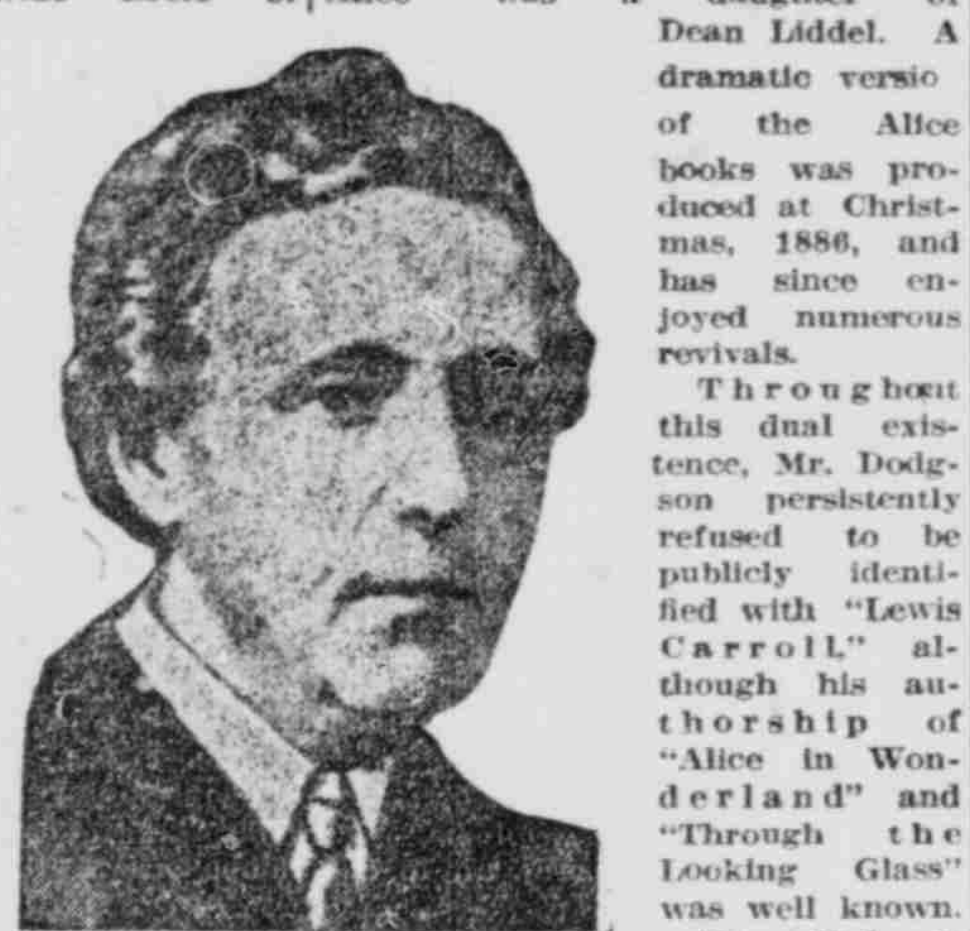
But Germany is bound to deliver 43,000,000 tons of coal a year to France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. It only has a coal supply of about 90,000,000 tons, and it cannot reach that standard immediately. Without coal it cannot restart, and without such a start it can pay neither its imports nor its indemnities. As it has to part with its ships and its foreign investments, coal or goods made with coal are the chief means of payment for imports (including freights, which alone are estimated at \$500,000,000 a year). It must export goods to the value of 2-3 milliard marks in gold every year in pursuance of the terms of peace; and this is 18-20 milliard marks in paper currency. The annual expense of the empire, the states and the municipalities are estimated at 24 milliard marks, or 400 marks per head; when the payment of indemnities starts this will mean another 400 marks. In other words, every man, woman and child will have to pay 800 marks for public purposes.

ISSUE TREASURY BILLS.

Perhaps this may be done when industrial life is started once again. At present this huge expenditure can only be provided for by the issue of treasury bills. The amount issued up to date is \$2 milliard. Heroic measure—a levy on capital—will be made to diminish them. What good will it do? If 43,000,000 tons of coal are exported yearly as part of the indemnity, the treasury must pay for them. At a price of 100 paper marks for the ton, that amounts to 4,300,000,000 a year. This must be paid in paper. And when German assets abroad are handed over to the allies their owners must be compensated. Again, that means an issue of treasury bills, and all these issues bring about an inflation of the currency and a falling exchange. A falling exchange is equivalent to unfair competition abroad, and the impossibility of importing the necessities of life and the raw material for industries.

Prices are rising continuously, but as neither raw materials nor sufficient coal supplies are forthcoming their stimulating influence on production is not visible. The exchange is falling because Germany must import goods for which it cannot pay in goods, because the supply of raw material is restricted by the bad exchange. World prices and world transportation costs are high when calculated in pounds or in dol-

Lewis Carroll (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson) was born in the village of Daresbury, Cheshire, England, Jan. 27, 1832. He was a mathematician as well as an author, and while the literary life of "Lewis Carroll" was familiar to a wide circle of readers, the private life of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson was retired and practically uneventful.



LEWIS CARROLL, 1832-1898.

He took a first class in the final mathematical school in 1854, and the following year was appointed mathematical lecturer at Christ Church, a post he continued to fill until 1881. He published books of a purely mathematical nature first; but in 1865 he published, under the pseudonym of "Lewis Carroll," "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," a work that was the outcome of his keen sympathy with the imagination of children and their sense of fun. This whimsical

bottle on the bureau. It was not labelled, but Alice drank the contents. She grew so rapidly that the room was hardly big enough to contain her, although she was lying on the floor with her head drawn up to her chin.

While in this predicament someone threw a handful of pebbles through the window into the room. These turned into bits of candy. Alice ate several of them and soon shrank until she could escape from the house. Running into the wood she sat down beside a mushroom to rest.

"What can I do for you?" asked a voice. Alice looked up and on top of the mushroom sat a blue caterpillar smoking a pipe. "Oh, please, sir," replied Alice, "make me larger!" "That's easy," said the Caterpillar; "one side of this mushroom will make you taller and the other side shorter." Before Alice could ask more the Caterpillar disappeared.

Alice broke off a piece from each side of the mushroom. After eating a bit of one she grew so short her chin struck her foot. Hastily eating some of the other she grew so tall her head was among the tree-tops. "Oh dear, shall I never be my regular size again!" she cried, nibbling from the first piece and shrinking down to only nine inches. In despair she started to walk through the wood and soon came to a little house about four feet high. Without knocking Alice walked into the kitchen. The Duchess was sitting on a sofa, and a little pig in her lap, the Cook was sprinkling quantities of pepper into a kettle of soup

Peace and Politics In the Central West

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

lars; they are ruinous when converted into marks. Speculation plays havoc with a falling exchange. German capitalists buy foreign notes at any price because they are frightened out of their wits at the prospect of foreign speculators buying German property for a song. The resuscitation of economic life in central and western Europe depends on the economic activities of Germany. The treaty of Versailles has made it the cornerstone of the economic fabric of the continent. If the ground on which it stands is not made safe by industrial credits from abroad—and there is not much time to lose—an economic landslide may set in any day which will shake the foundations of the western world.

from this state. This contest will be decided at the democratic state convention May 25.

Former Sen. Joseph Weldon Bailey heads a faction of Texas democrats that takes issue with many of the important acts of the Wilson administration. While the Bailey faction has declared its intention of "fighting it out within the party," many political observers predict it will place a complete state ticket in the field if it finds that it has not party control.

Texas will elect a governor and a complete state ticket next fall. The eighteen Texas congressmen are also to be elected, but no United States senator is to be elected this year.

KANSAS.

Kansas will run the gamut of election possibilities this year, filling offices from district road overseers to presidential electors and including a United States senator, eight congressmen and a complete state ticket.

The republican, democratic and socialist parties are expected to put complete tickets in the field. For the second election in forty years there will be no prohibition ticket, as no prohibition issue is before the people. The voters at the fall election will be asked to express their views on three amendments to the state constitution. These are the farm tenancy amendment, the good roads amendment, authorizing the state to build highways, and the tax amendment providing for a reclassification of property for taxation purposes.

OKLAHOMA.

Okahoma voters this year will elect a United States senator, eight congressmen and state legislators. The governor and most of the state officers holding four-year terms were elected two years ago.

The fight for the democratic nomination for United States senator revolves on the stand taken by United States Sen. Thomas P. Gore on administration war policies. Sen. Gore will be a candidate to succeed himself and in opposition will be Scott Ferris, congressman from the sixth district and Atty. Gen. S. Prince Freeman. J. W. Harrell, recently elected congressman from the fifth district, is prominently mentioned as a possible republican candidate for United States senator.

With the possible exception of the question of ratifying the federal woman suffrage amendment no serious state issues have been defined. Oklahoma has been in the dry column since statehood and prohibition will not be an issue.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas has returned a large democratic majority in every state and national election since reconstruction days and no one seriously expects this to be reversed at next November's election. However, the republican party intends to nominate a full state ticket as well as a complete list of presidential electors for the coming election.

Democratic candidates for congress and for state offices will be nominated at a state primary. The republican candidates will be nominated at a state convention. Arkansas this year will elect a complete state ticket, a United States senator and seven representatives in congress.

The senator to be elected will succeed Sen. William P. Kirby, who was elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Sen. James P. Clarke. In the democratic primary Sen. Kirby will be opposed by Thaddeus H. Caraway of Jonesboro, representative from the First Arkansas district.

Gov. Charles H. Brough, who is serving his second term, has announced that he will retire from public life at the conclusion of his present term.

cal story was an immediate success, and the name of "Lewis Carroll" has ever since been a household word.

Mr. Dodgson was extremely fond of children, and it was an open secret that the original of Alice was a daughter of Dean Liddell. A dramatic version of the Alice books was produced at Christmas, 1886, and has since enjoyed numerous revivals.

Through this dual existence, Mr. Dodgson persistently refused to be publicly identified with "Lewis Carroll" although his authorship of "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass" was well known. He died at Gullford on the 14th of January 1898; his memory is appropriately kept green by a cot in the children's hospital, Great Ormond street, London, which was erected and endowed perpetually by public subscription.

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Retired Indiana Farmer Says He Never Expects To Be With-out Tanlac.

"While I am 70 years old, since taking Tanlac I am in better health than I have been for years and feel at least 25 years younger," said Luther Glick, 321 S. Fourth st., Terre Haute, Ind., a retired farmer, while telling of his experience with Tanlac.

"As well as I can remember," continued Mr. Glick, "it was about four or five years before I left the farm, or 14 years ago, I began to suffer with my stomach and pains in my back and shoulders. I had to be very careful about what I ate, and finally had to confine myself to mush and milk and once in a while a little milk toast. My back and shoulders pained me so I could not do a thing, not even being able to hitch my horse to the buggy, and after I moved to town I got down flat of my back and could not help myself at all. I was badly run down and had lost so much weight and strength I just felt like I was able to get out of bed and begin to regain my strength and lost weight. I continued taking it and in a short while I could eat good, sleep well and always got up in the morning feeling fine. My stomach is in fine condition, and the pains have all gone out of my back and shoulders. I have stopped taking Tanlac now, as I feel so well I don't think I need it, but I always keep a bottle in my house and never expect to be without it. I tell everybody I got a chance about what Tanlac has done for me, and I don't think I can say too much for it."

Tanlac is sold in South Bend by the Central Drug Store and in Mishawaka by the Red Cross Pharmacy.

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ridges. All played at once. When Alice would get ready to hit her ball with the flamingo's head, either the hedgehog would walk off, or the soldier making the arch would stand up to rest his back.

"How do you like the game?" asked a voice. Looking up Alice beheld the grin of the Cheshire Cat. Before she could answer the Cat's head appeared, but no more of it. "I don't like it at all," replied Alice, dropping her mallet, which at once flew away. The Cat turned to look at the King, who did not like being grinned at, and complained to the Queen, who ordered the Cat beheaded on the spot.

"That is all very well," said the King, "but I should like to know how it is possible to behead a cat which has no body?" While they were arguing the Cheshire Cat vanished, head, grin and all.

Alice went to look for her flamingo, but could not find it. When she returned all the players had gone to the palace. Alice followed and entering found a trial in progress. The King and Queen sat on their throne hearing the evidence. The Knave of Hearts was being tried for stealing some tarts the Queen had made. Several witnesses testified, but they talked of everything else except the stolen tarts.

"What a silly trial!" thought Alice, nibbling absent-mindedly at a piece of mushroom she had left. Almost before she knew it she grew so tall her head bumped against the ceiling.

"Call the next witness!" commanded the King. "Alice!" cried the White Rabbit. "But I don't know anything about the stolen tarts," protested Alice. "That's very important," remarked the King. "It's

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against the rules for a witness over a mile high to testify," said the Queen. "Leave this court at once," ordered the King, addressing Alice. "I shan't leave until I hear the verdict," retorted Alice. "In that case," said the King, "let the jury consider the verdict." "Sentence first and verdict afterward," objected the Queen. "How absurd to have a sentence before a verdict!" said Alice scornfully.

"Off with that girl's head!" shouted the Queen, pointing at Alice. "Will you please stoop down so I can carry out the Queen's orders?" asked the Royal Executioner politely. "No, I won't!" cried Alice; "you are all nothing but a naughty pack of cards anyhow and I am not afraid of you!"

Thereupon the whole pack rose up into the air and flew straight into Alice's face.

"Come, Alice dear, wake up," said her big sister, shaking her gently; "you've been sleeping nearly an hour and it's time to go home."

Then little Alice knew that her wonderful journey had been only a wonderful dream.

It is reported from Moscow that a bolshevik church has been established there whose purpose is "to restore the purity of the Christian and Jewish gospel."

Perhaps that Chicago theater manager who announces opening a smoking room for women has a show that does not draw and needs a little press-agenting.



Why Women Lack Energy

If you are nervous, pale, enervated and lack energy, your blood is thin and impoverished. It needs more oxygen to vitalize it and stimulate the circulation throughout your entire body. Lack of oxygen in the blood always causes a lack of energy and strength.

If there is not a sufficient supply of oxygen in the blood—circulation slows down—the heart action slackens—the nerve cells do not receive proper nourishment and every organ of the body becomes sluggish and inactive. Oxygen electrifies the blood—revitalizes it, and makes it rich, red and healthy.

REOLO supplies to the blood the oxygen, organic iron and natural cell-salts that Nature requires to purify the cells and maintain health, energy, vitality.

It stimulates the appetite, digestion and assimilation; tones up the nervous system; increases the activity of the circulation and makes the whole body glow with health.

REOLO rapidly increases the number of red blood cells—and plasma of the blood, destroys the insidious germs—burns up the worn-out cells, and sends through every artery a stream of rich, revitalized blood that gives renewed strength, energy and endurance.

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The large package of REOLO contains 100 tablets, sufficient for two weeks' treatment and only costs one dollar.

Central Drug Store, South Bend, Ind., and Red Cross Pharmacy, Mishawaka, Ind.

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First dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" relieves distress—Three doses break up colds—No quinine!

Don't stay stuffed up, your nose and sinuses! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken usually breaks up a cold and ends all gripe misery.

The very first dose opens your clogged-up nostrils and the air passages of your head; stops nose running; relieves the headache, dullness, feverishness, sneezing, soreness, stiffness.

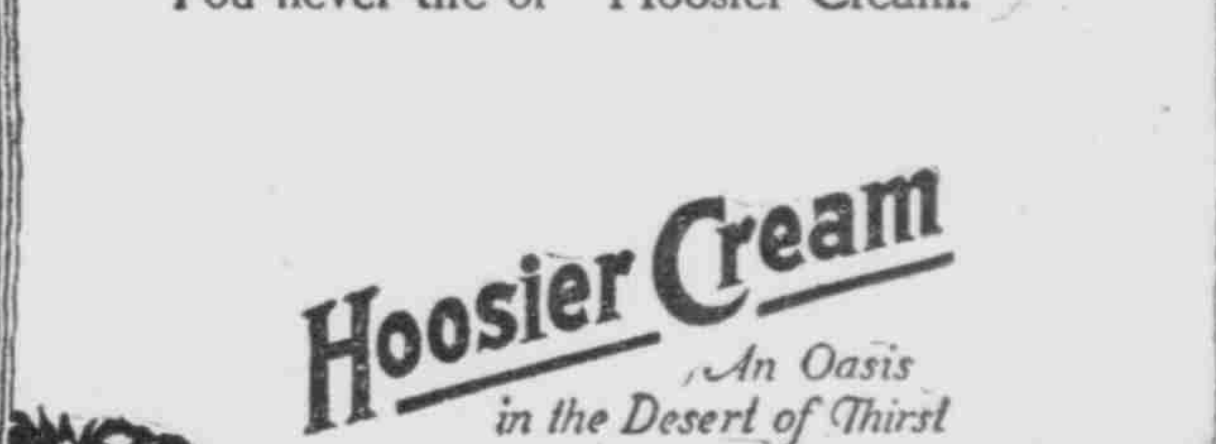
"Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only a few cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance. Tastes nice. Contains no quinine. Insist on Pape's!

Adv.

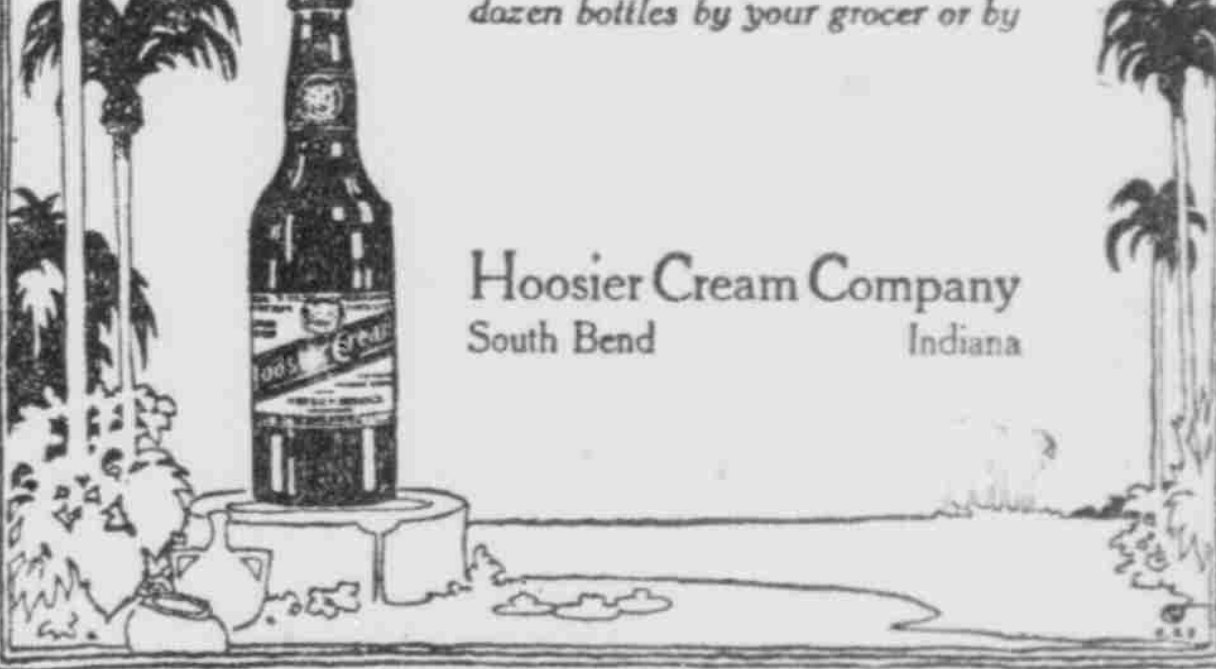


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"Hoosier Cream" is served at hotels, cafes and soda fountains—insist on having it served cold—ice cold. Delivered to your home in cases of dozen bottles by your grocer or by



Hoosier Cream Company South Bend Indiana

THE NEW Silver Edge BREW

The snappy, sparkling beverage that conforms in spirit and composition with the desires of the government and the American people. It adheres to all the pure food and temperance regulations. It is nourishing, invigorating and the hoppy flavor is there!

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THE MUESSEL BEV. CO. BOTH PHONES

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